

Project Code: TCSL08
Date of report: December 2008
Client: Tiso Pension Trustees

Data Structure Report of an Archaeological Evaluation at Tiso, 41 Commercial Street, Leith, Edinburgh

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Project summary sheet

<i>Client</i>	TISO PENSION TRUSTEES
<i>National Grid Reference</i>	NT 2671 7661
<i>Address</i>	41 COMMERCIAL STREET, LEITH EDINBURGH
<i>Parish</i>	CITY PARISH OF EDINBURGH
<i>Council</i>	CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL
<i>Planning Application No</i>	N/A
<i>NMRS No</i>	N/A
<i>SMR No</i>	N/A
<i>HB/SAM No</i>	N/A
<i>Listing Category</i>	N/A
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<i>Schedule</i>	3RD-5TH NOVEMBER, 2008
<i>Fieldwork</i>	2ND DECEMBER, 2008
<i>Report</i>	

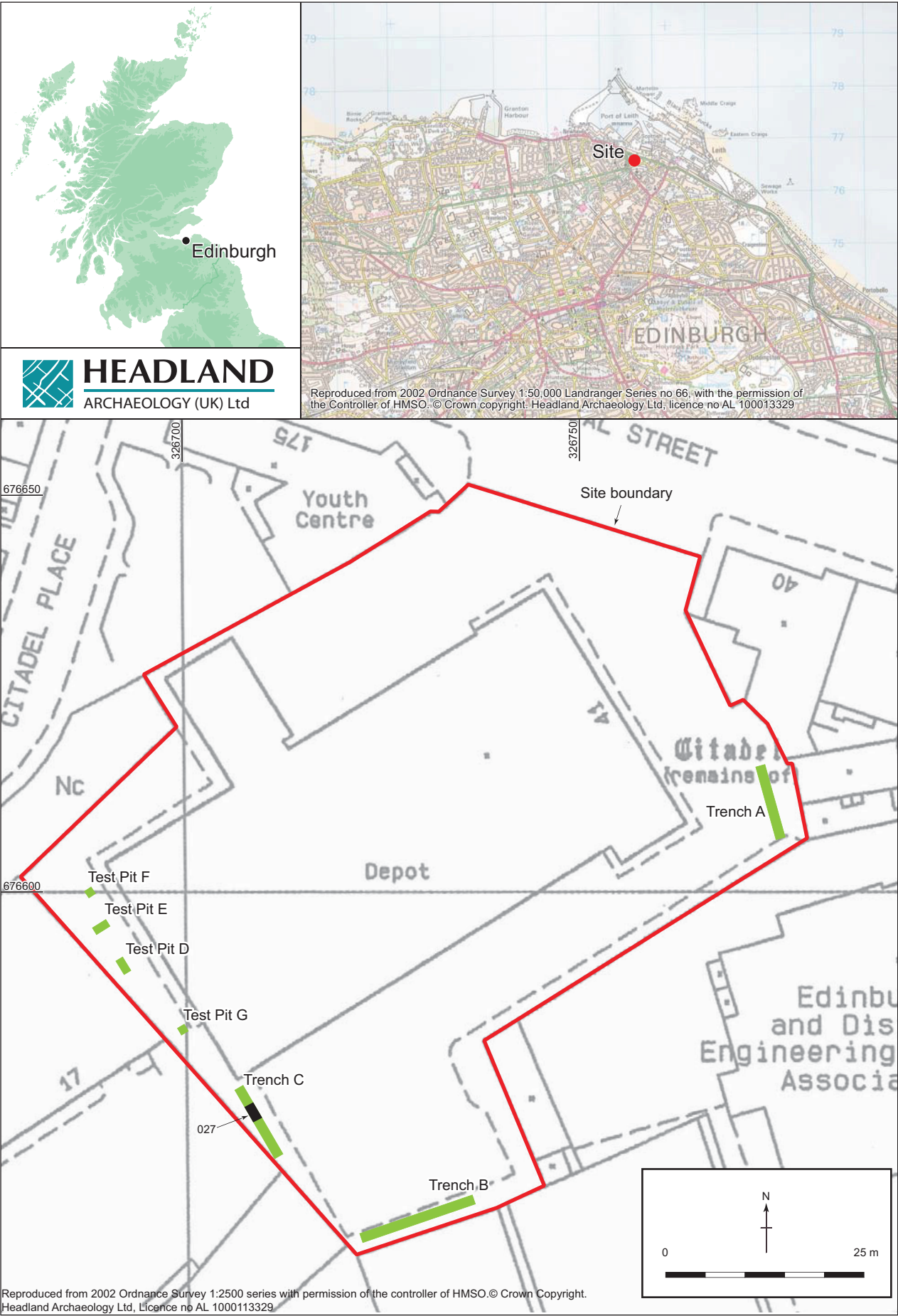
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Date:.....

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Illus 1
Site and Trench Location

Data Structure Report of an Archaeological Evaluation at Tiso, 41 Commercial Street, Leith, Edinburgh

by Mike Kimber & Alistair Robertson

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 41 Commercial Street, Leith at the request of Tiso Pension Trustees. The medieval chapel of St Nicholas and its burial ground were located in the vicinity and the site lies within Leith Citadel, a Cromwellian military fortress constructed in 1656. Wood's plan of 1777 shows structures located on the site and Bell's map of 1813 shows a number of these structures to have survived into the 19th century.

Limited trial trenching revealed a 19th century buried cobble surface at the northeast limit of the site, likely to be associated with the extant cobbles running beneath the Citadel Arch (the surviving Citadel gateway). The only structural foundation identified was a squared sandstone plinth sealed by topsoil in the southwest of the site of probable 19th century date. Test pitting in the western part of the site identified a deposit of crushed mortar and brick that may indicate the former presence of an 18th or 19th century building. Another test-pit in this area located a midden deposit probably dating to the early 18th century.

The site appears to have been scarped in the 19th century, probably removing any upstanding remains relating to the Citadel. No evidence was uncovered for features related to the medieval chapel. No in situ evidence was uncovered for the survival of features or structures related to the Citadel, but redeposited pottery dating to the later 17th century suggests that there is potential for truncated remains related to this monument to survive within the site. There is a moderate potential for sub-surface archaeological remains related to later post-medieval activity on the site to have survived.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at Tiso, 41 Commercial Street, Leith. The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeologist John Lawson. The works were intended to provide further information in order to allow informed consideration of any future planning application concerning the site whilst minimising disturbance to the ongoing running of the business.

The site is located at 41 Commercial Street, Leith, Edinburgh. It is bounded by Commercial Street to the north and Citadel Place to the northwest. The site is currently occupied by a shop and warehouse building surrounded by a tarmac surfaced car park, grass verges and waste ground. The Citadel Arch, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 2993), is located just outside the eastern edge of the site.

METHODOLOGY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to work commencing on site. A search was undertaken for documents from the following sources:

- Maps and plans held at the National Library of Scotland
- Maps and plans held by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service
- Maps and plans held by the National Archives of Scotland
- Information held in the National Monuments Record of Scotland
- The Scottish Burgh Survey

- The Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network

The findings are outlined in the results section and a list of sources is provided in the Appendix.

Trial Trenching and test pits

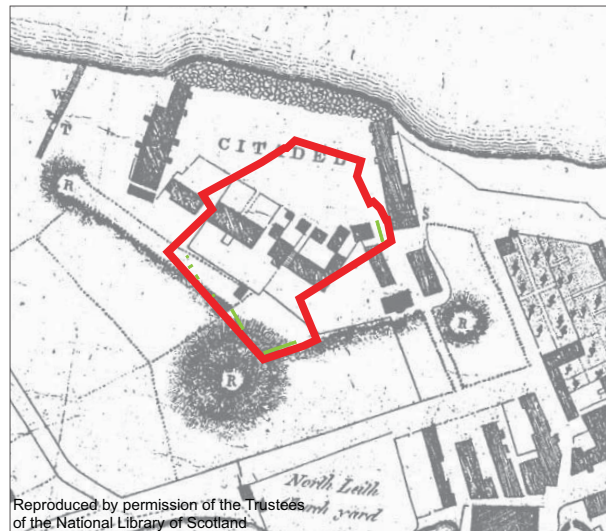
The evaluation took place between the 3rd and 5th of November. Three trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a mini-excavator equipped with a 1.2m flat bladed bucket. Trench A was located to investigate preservation conditions in the vicinity of the Citadel Arch, while Trenches B and C were located in the southeast part of the site with the aim of confirming the presence or absence of cellars associated with warehouses previously standing in this area. The machine excavated sample comprised a total area of 42 square metres. Constraints imposed by the operation of the car park and the planned resurfacing of Trench A required it to be excavated and backfilled within a single day. Because of this it was only possible to excavate the southern half of the trench below the level of the 19th century cobbles.

Four further test pits comprising a total area of six square metres (D to G) were hand dug in the southwest part of the site primarily to investigate the area for the possible extension of the graveyard marked on Bell's map of 1813.

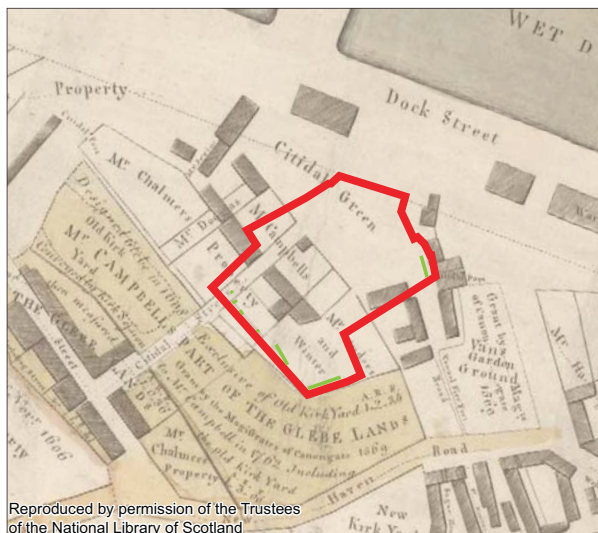
Individual trenches, features and deposits were recorded on pro-forma record sheets; descriptions are presented in Appendix 1. Colour transparencies and print photographs were taken and all trenches were backfilled after being recorded.



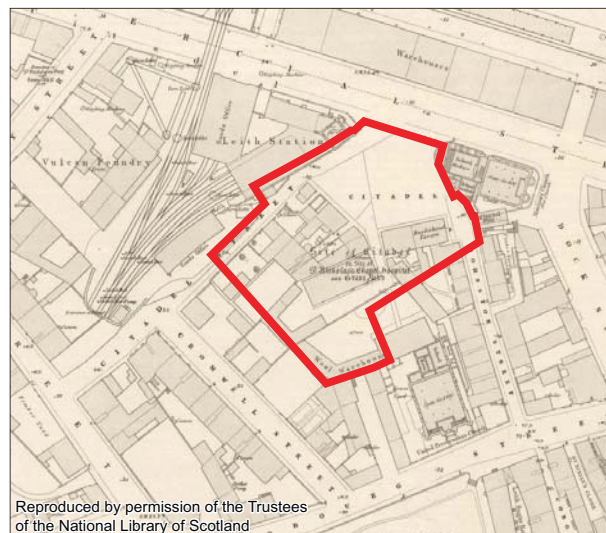
Naish 1709



Wood 1777



Bell 1813



Ordnance Survey 1852

Illus 2
Map Regression

RESULTS

Desk-based Assessment

Prehistoric (50,000 BC– AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–410)

A small hoard of three socketed bronze axes (NT27NE 16) was reportedly found in the vicinity of the site in 1841, although the location of this find is unclear.

Medieval (410–1540)

Documentary sources locate a medieval chapel dedicated to St Nicholas (NT27SE 9) at the far western edge of North Leith, in the area subsequently occupied by the Cromwellian citadel. The chapel and its burial ground were built over when the citadel was constructed, and a new burial ground was constructed to the south, along the banks of the Water of Leith

(Mowat 2003: 65; 190). Stone coffins were reported in the vicinity of the site in 1825 (NT27NE 23) and were attributed to the chapel of St Nicholas.

The location of the chapel and its burial ground are not known, so the possibility exists that remains related to the chapel could be present within the site boundary. Bell's plan of 1813 (Illus 2) indicates land around the southern and western side of the citadel that appears to have been kirk land, including an area marked as "Old Kirk Yard" on the northern side of Citadel Street. However, as this map post-dates the Citadel, it may not reflect land holdings that existed prior to its construction.

Post Medieval (1540–1900)

Leith played a key part in the 16th century wars between Scotland and England. The port was occupied

by the French in 1548, and fortified by an Italian Engineer with a new type of artillery fortifications consisting of stone revetted earth embankments in 1559 (Mowat 2003: 114). Part of these fortifications ran through the later site of the citadel (Stevenson et al 1981: 70).

The citadel (NT27NE10) was constructed in 1656 by General Monck, following Oliver Cromwell's defeat of the Scots at Dunbar in 1650. It consisted of an earthen rampart reinforced with stone and surrounded by a ditch (Mowat 2003: 189). The only surviving part of the citadel is its eastern gateway, known as Citadel Arch (SAM 2993; HB 26902; NT 27SE 10), which is located just outside of the eastern edge of the site. The location of the citadel is well recorded, and the development area itself is located over its interior, but is not thought to include the enclosing ditch. Archaeological works along the southern and eastern edges of the development area have succeeded in locating the enclosing ditch of the citadel, evidence for the stone revetted enclosing wall and evidence for the foundation trenches of the internal structures of the fort (Hindmarch 2005; Brown & Stronach 2002; Lawson 1999), indicating survival beneath modern structures. In the Dock Street site the archaeological remains consisted of features cut into subsoil, and no upstanding structures were located.

Plans of the area dating to the 18th century (Naish 1709; Wood 1777) and later show quite clearly that the development area is located within the interior of the citadel. Several structures appear on Wood's plan, appearing to lie directly within the development area, either within the car park or beneath the existing building. Later map evidence (Bell 1813) indicates that at least some of these structures survived into the 19th century. By the mid 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1853) much of the citadel area had been encroached upon by warehouses, residential structures and the Leith railway station to the north-west.

The current commercial development dates to the later 20th century.

Trial Trenching

Trench A (10 x 1.2m)

Trench A was located in the car park at the north-east corner of the proposed development site, adjacent to The Citadel Arch. The tarmac surface was cut prior to excavations commencing.

The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.14 m, within which natural deposits were not reached. Excavation was complicated by the presence of a solid cobbled surface (Context 003) directly beneath the tarmac, which appeared to be the same surface as that extending beneath the Citadel Arch and which proved time consuming to remove neatly without damaging the surrounding road surface.



Illus 3

Section of Trench A showing cobbles, service trench 007 (on left); deposit 006 (on right)

The earliest deposit in Trench A was stiff dark grey clay (Contexts 005 & 006) with lenses of sand and gravel at least 0.7 m thick, from which 18th and 19th century pottery was recovered. Directly overlying this was the sandy bedding material (Context 009) for cobbled surface 003. The bedding deposit (Context 009) had been cut by a service trench 1.1 m wide and 0.65 m deep (Context 007), which contained a ceramic drain and a lead water pipe. The sandy upper fill of the service trench (Context 019) appeared also to be a bedding layer for the cobbled surface. The cobbles (Context 003) were located at approximately the same depth as the cobbled surface within Citadel Arch and were set on edge and bonded with sandy mortar. Given their close association with the service trench, the cobbles are likely to be a 19th century surface.

Trench B (15m x 1.2m)

Trench B was located on a grass verge at the southern border of the site. Natural clay deposits were recorded 1m below the modern ground surface, sealed by a dark brown sandy clay loam approximately 0.4m thick (Context 014), which contained fragments of brick, coal, animal bone, oyster shell and 18th and 19th century pottery. The topsoil was 0.3m thick and comprised a silty sand loam containing many modern finds.



Illus 4

Section of Trench B showing overburden, concrete surface and deposit 014 overlying natural

Trench C (10m x 1.2m)

Trench C was located on a grass verge at the south-west corner of the site. Natural clay deposits were located at a depth of 1 m. Overlying this was a dark brown humic clay 0.4 m thick (Context 026) containing fragments of brick. Set into the top of this deposit was a wall footing or plinth (Context 027), constructed of squared sandstone rubble and brick fragments bonded with lime mortar. The structure appeared to run north-south, with a possible corner to the east visible in the northern edge of the trench and may relate to structures shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map of the area. A large piece of concrete (Context 028) was also located at this level, although there was no visible relationship between it and Context 027. Both structures were sealed by a layer of overburden 0.6 m thick (Context 025) which contained large quantities of modern rubbish.

**Illus 5**

Trench C showing stone plinth 027

Test pits*Test Pit D (2m x 1m)*

Test Pit D was excavated to a depth of 0.7 m before groundwater prevented further excavation. The basal layer was a mixed deposit of clayey silt at least 0.6 m deep (Context 024) which contained frequent stones and occasional fragments of oyster shell, animal bone and 17th to 18th century pottery. Above this was a 0.15 m thick compacted stone and rubble layer (Context 011), which extended across the south-eastern part of the test pit. This was sealed by a deposit of grey ash and gravel 0.11 m thick (Context 010) which lay beneath the turf.

Test Pit E (2m x 1m)**Illus 6**

Section of Test Pit D showing midden deposit 024

Natural dark grey clay was recorded at a depth of 0.7 m, overlain by yellow-brown sand 0.18 m thick (Context 023), possibly the remnants of a raised beach deposit. Overlying 023 was a 0.06 m thick light grey sand and mortar layer containing pan tiles and brick fragments (Context 013). This layer was sealed by a compact silty clay deposit 0.17 m thick containing frequent brick fragments and 18th and 19th century pottery (Context 004). A deposit of compacted rubble 0.13 m thick (Context 002), similar to 011 from Test Pit D sealed these deposits. This was sealed by modern ash and gravel (Context 001), 0.07 m thick and lying beneath the turf.

**Illus 7**

Section of Test Pit E showing modern overburden and demolition layer 013, overlying natural deposits

Test Pit F (1m x 1m)

The sequence in this test pit was almost identical to that in Test Pit E. Natural deposits (Context 034) were encountered at a depth of 0.9 m. These were overlain by a layer of mortar 0.04 m thick (Context 033) similar to Context 013. Over this was Context 032 - a dark brown clay deposit, 0.38 m thick, containing fragments of coal. This was sealed by a compacted rubble layer, Context 030, which was 0.08 m thick. Above this was a modern ash and gravel deposit 0.05 m thick (Context 029), lying directly beneath the turf.

**Illus 8**

Section of Test Pit F with thin mortar layer 033 at base

Test Pit G (1m x 1m)

Natural deposits, comprising clay and a thin layer of beach sand, were reached at a depth of 0.4 m. These deposits were overlain by a 0.22 m thick compact brown sandy clay deposit, Context 036. Above that was a mixed modern deposit containing frequent cinders as well as brick and coal fragments (Context 35), lying directly beneath the turf.

**Illus 9**

Section of Test Pit G showing shallow modern deposits overlying natural

FINDS

By Julie Franklin

This is a small assemblage ranging in date from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Highlights include a ceramic wig curler, and the complete rim from a Seville olive jar. Olive jars were imported as containers for liquid goods, probably olive oil and are common in 17th century deposits in Leith and other coastal contexts along the Forth.

The largest and most interesting context assemblage was from Context 024. This would appear to be a rich and varied midden deposit of a relatively early date. Assuming the much later transfer printed sherd is intrusive, the deposit is dated by the single sherd of white salt glazed stoneware to no earlier than the 1720's and by the make up of the rest of the finds, to probably not much later. Without this sherd, deposition could be moved back to the later 17th century.

The finds are bagged up by context and material and stored in one box.

DISCUSSION

Conditions of preservation across the site

In general, the archaeological deposits encountered across the site consisted of largely homogenous sediments containing 18th and 19th century pottery. These were most prevalent in the three machine trenches excavated around the car park, and were typically around 0.5 m thick and sealed by a layer of modern material up to 0.5 m thick. The deeper deposits encountered by the Citadel Arch may indicate the presence of a large cut feature of 18th/19th century date, and the survival of a probably 19th century cobbled surface in this area indicates that truncation by 20th century activity has not been significant in this area.

The site appears to have been affected by some scarping or levelling over the car park area and the area to the west of the existing store. An intact soil profile appears not to have survived, and the raised beach deposits typical of the Leith area have been removed in almost all areas of the site. It is possible that some of this landscaping relates to the construction of the Citadel, however the dated deposits overlying the natural clay were all 19th century. The scarping is particularly noticeable towards the western edge of the site, as evidenced by the declining depth of superficial deposits observed in the test pits, and the relatively higher ground level of the adjoining property to the south-west. The store itself also appears to sit in a noticeable depression, compared to the southern edge of the car park. The discovery of the midden deposit in Test Pit D (Context 024) does however suggest that there is still a potential for the survival of post-medieval negative features within the site boundary.

Context	Pottery Sherd Count	Clay Pipe Sherd Count	Glass Sherd Count	Spot Date	Period
002	1			18 th /19 th	Mod
004	4	2		L. 18 th /19 th	Mod
005	4			L. 18 th /19 th	Mod
006	10		2	c. 1820s	Mod
013					Mod?
014	2			c. 19 th	Mod
024	46	3	1	c 1720s? or late 17th century?	PM? Mod?

Table 1
Context Spot Dating Summary

Evidence for the medieval chapel of St Nicholas

No evidence for this structure or its associated burial ground was located within the site boundary. No finds of medieval date were recovered from any of the excavated trenches. The results of the desk-based assessment suggest that the churchyard was located outside of the site boundary.

Potential for remains relating to the Cromwellian Citadel

The results of the desk-based assessment indicate that the site lies over the interior of the Citadel, within the enclosing ditch and wall. No in situ structures or deposits were located during the evaluation that date unambiguously to the period of the Citadel's construction or use in the 17th century. However, the 17th century fragment of Delft tile and the imported sherd of 17th century olive jar recovered from the early 18th century midden-like deposit 024 could have been redeposited from Citadel related remains within the site. The cobbled surface located by the Citadel Arch in Trench A appears to be 19th century, and the surface within the archway is probably of similar date. This suggests that while no significant lowering or raising of ground levels in this area has occurred since the Citadel was constructed, the original 17th century road surface has been completely replaced. Therefore while there may be potential for the survival of negative features relating to the interior of the Citadel it is unlikely that upstanding structural remains survive within the site boundary.

Evidence for 18th century and later occupation

The midden deposit located in Test Pit D is the earliest dated deposit found on site. It is most likely to date to the early 18th century and indicates domestic occupation on the site in this period.

The cobbled surface located in Trench A suggests good survival of the 19th century road surface within the car park. Wall footings and other structural remains dating to this period may also therefore survive within the site boundary. The only structural foundation encountered was the squared sandstone

plinth at the northeast end of Trench C. If other structural remains survive within the site they are likely to be similar in nature.

The layer of crushed mortar and brick found directly overlying natural deposits in Test Pits E and F suggests that part of the area to the west of the existing store has been previously excavated, probably in the 18th or 19th centuries. The layer of mortar may be debris from the demolition of a building, or possibly indicate the solum of a structure constructed in this location.

CONCLUSION

The evaluation, by necessity, sampled only a limited area of the site – the operation of the existing store and car park would not allow for a greater sample size. The footprint of the existing store and the concrete loading bay to the north are unevaluated. The results of the evaluation indicate that in situ archaeological remains at least as old as the early 18th century survive in some parts of the site. The presence of earlier deposits was indicated only by the recovery of 17th century pottery from an 18th century midden. However, this indicates potential for the survival of earlier in situ remains. Any surviving post-medieval remains are likely to comprise negative features and wall footings. There appears to be good survival of deposits and road surfaces dating to the 19th century in the area of the car park adjacent to Citadel Arch.

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National Monuments Record of Scotland

NT27SE 9	St Nicholas' Chapel
NT27SE 10	Citadel of Leith
NT27NE 16	Socketed bronze axes
NT27SE 23	Indeterminate remains

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

2993	Citadel Arch
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Listed Buildings

26902	Citadel Arch (B listed)
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APPENDIX 1 - REGISTERS

Trench Register

Trench	Dimensions	Max depth	Description
A	10 m x 1.2 m	1.15 m	Evaluation trench dug to the south-west of Citadel Arch. Located cobbled surface directly beneath the tarmac, probably associated with existing cobbling with the arch. Large cut feature or soil horizon beneath the cobbles, presence of old services made full investigation difficult.
B	15 m x 1.2 m	1 m	Evaluation trench dug along the southern verge of the car park. Located a soil horizon [014] containing 19th century pottery and natural clay deposits at a depth of 1 m.
C	10 m x 1.2 m	1 m	Evaluation trench dug along the western verge of the car park. Located a mortared stone foundation pad [027] beneath modern overburden, an apparent soil horizon [026] and natural clay deposits at a depth of 1 m.
D	2 m x 1 m	0.7 m	Hand dug test pit excavated to the west of the store on waste ground. Contained midden deposit [024], which is at least early 18th century in date. This deposit was not bottomed due to rising ground water.
E	2 m x 1 m	0.7 m	Hand dug test pit excavated to the west of the store. Overlying natural deposits was a thin layer of crushed mortar, possibly indicating the interior of a building.
F	1 m x 1 m	0.7 m	Hand dug test pit excavated to the west of the store. Overlying natural deposits was a thin layer of crushed mortar, possibly indicating the interior of a building.
G	1 m x 1 m	0.55 m	Hand dug test pit, with mixed deposits overlying natural clay.

Context Register

Context	Trench	Description	Depth
001	E	Grey gravel ash deposit underlying the turf	0.05-0.12 m
002	E	Compacted demolition deposit/surface, also present in test-pits D and F	0.12-0.22 m
003	A	Cobbled road surface, probably 19th century in date	0.14-0.29 m
004	E	Compact clay deposit containing coal and brick fragments, seals deposit 013.	0.22-0.42 m
005	A	Compact dark grey sandy clay with lenses of sand and coal and mortar fragments, same as 006	0.40-0.75 m
006	A	Same as 005	0.40-1.16 m
007	A	Cut of service trench	0.48-1.10 m
008	A	Fill of service trench 007	0.48-1.10 m
009	A	Sandy bedding layer for cobbles	0.14-0.40 m
010	D	Grey gravel ash deposit underlying the turf	0.04-0.15 m
011	D	Compacted modern rubble layer, same as 002	0.15-0.30 m
012	E	Sandstone rubble blocks within 002	0.12-0.22 m
013	E	Sandy clay layer containing frequent fragments of mortar and brick, possibly demolition rubble	0.42-0.48 m
014	B	Dark brown sandy clay loam containing frequent fragments of 19th century pottery, possibly old but disturbed soil horizon	0.60-1.00 m
015	B	Concrete surface overlying 014, may be related to existing car park kerb	0.50-0.60 m
016	B	Bedding layer for asphalt 017, overlies 014	0.40-0.65 m
017	B	Asphalt surface	0.30-0.40 m
018	B	Modern overburden	0-0.30 m
019	A	Bedding layer for cobbles 013, filling top of service trench 007	0.30-0.40 m
020	A	Organic mixed deposit, probably same as 005.	0.40-0.75 m
021	A	Possible boundary between 020 and 005, but no clear evidence that this is a real archaeological event	0.40-0.75 m
022	A	Bedding for tarmac	0.07-0.14 m
023	E	Natural beach sands overlying till	0.50-0.70m
024	D	Compact mixed grey deposit	0.15-0.70 m
025	C	Overburden	0-0.50 m
026	C	Dark brown clay containing fragments of brick and mortar	0.60-1.00 m

Context	Trench	Description	Depth
027	C	Wall footing constructed of mortared sandstone with occasional brick fragments, comprises a single course of stonework sitting above deposit 026 and buried by 025	0.50-0.65 m
028	C	Concrete surface fragments overlying 026	0.50 m
029	F	Modern grey gravel ash deposit immediately beneath the turf	0.04-0.09 m
030	F	Modern compacted demolition deposit/ surface, same as 002	0.09-0.17 m
031	F	Test Pit F- stone blocks within 030	0.09-0.17 m
032	F	Compact clay deposit, same as	0.17-0.55 m
033	F	Thin mortar and rubble deposit, same as 013	0.55-0.59 m
034	F	Natural beach sands overlying till	0.59-0.70 m
035	G	Modern overburden	0.03-0.20 m
036	G	Stiff mid-brown clay, same as 004	0.20-0.42 m
037	G	Natural beach sands overlying till	0.42-0.44 m

Drawing Register

Drawing	Scale	Description
1	01:10	Trench A- NE facing section
2	01:10	Test Pit D- NE facing section
3	01:50	Trench B- NW facing section

Photo Register

Shot No.	Direction facing	Description
1		ID Shot
2	SE	Test Pit E showing deposit 002
3	S	Trench A showing cobbles 003
4	SW	Trench A showing cobbles 003
5	NW	Test Pit D showing rubble surface 011
6	SW	Test Pit E showing section through 002
7	E	Trench A section, southern end
8	E	Trench A section, middle
9	E	Trench A section, northern end
10	W	Trench A section, west facing
11	N	Trench B general shot
12	E	Trench B, west facing shot
13	W	Trench B, east facing shot
14	N	Trench B, general shot
15	NW	Test Pit E showing 012 and 013
16	SE	Test Pit E fully excavated
17	SW	Test Pit E, northeast facing section
18	SW	Test Pit D, northeast facing section
19	E	Trench C, general shot
20	N	Trench C, south facing section
21	SW	Test Pit G, northeast facing section
22	W	Test Pit F, east facing section

Finds List

Context	Material	Qty	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Illustration
002	CBM	3	Pipe	Stoneware pipe sherds		Mod	
002	Pottery	1	Modern	BLACK	18 th /19 th	Mod	
004	CBM	4	Pan Tile	Small sherds		PM/Mod	
004	CBM	5	Pipe	Stoneware pipe sherds		Mod	
004	Clay Pipe	2	Stems	One wide, one narrow bore	17 th -19 th	PM/Mod	
004	Pottery	3	Modern	BLACK	18 th /19 th	Mod	
004	Pottery	1	Local	PMR, olive glazed sherd	16 th /e.18 th	PM	
005	Pottery	4	Modern	WHITE, TRABW	L.18 th /19 th	Mod	
006	Glass	2	Bottle	Green wine bottle base sherd and other abraded/waste sherd	L.18 th /e.19 th	Mod	
006	Pottery	10	Modern	WHITE, SLPL, TRABW, TRACW (pink), WSBL, WSBE, CREAM (chamber pot?)	c.1820/40	Mod	
013	CBM	4	Pan Tile	Large sherds		PM/Mod	
014	CBM	2	Pan Tile	Large sherds		PM/Mod	
014	Pottery	1	Modern	BANDP (blue) fragment	19 th	Mod	
014	Pottery	1	Local	PMR, olive glazed jug sherd	17 th /e.18 th	PM	
024	CBM	1	Pan Tile	Small sherds		PM/Mod	
024	CBM	1	Delft Tile	Edge sherd, blue ?landscape or figurative scene within circular border, thickness 9mm	M/L.17 th	PM	X
024	Ceramic	1	Wig Curler	Half wig curler, unstamped	L.17 th /18 th	PM/Mod	X
024	Clay Pipe	3	Stems	Wide bore	17 th /e.18 th	PM	
024	Glass	1	Bottle	Green bottle sherd, laminating	18 th /19 th	Mod	
024	Pottery	2	Modern	WSG (chamber pot rolled rim), TRABW	L.18 th ?	Mod	
024	Pottery	2	Import	OLIV – complete rim and small body sherd, pink fabric, white surface	L.16 th /17 th	PM	X
024	Pottery	1	Import	UI – unrefined redware, with marbled slip on exterior, glaze & slip flaking	17 th /18 th	PM/Mod	
024	Pottery	41	Local	PMR, mostly jug sherds, one sooted skillet or pipkin	17 th /e.18 th	PM	

APPENDIX 2 - DES ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Tiso, 41 Commercial Street, Leith
PROJECT CODE:	TCSL08
PARISH:	City parish of Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Mike Kimber/Alistair Robertson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NT27SE 9, NT27SE 10
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Military
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR	NT 2671 7661
START DATE (this season)	03/11/2008
END DATE (this season)	05/11/2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 41 Commercial Street, Leith at the request of Tiso Pension Trustees. The medieval chapel of St Nicholas and its burial ground were located in the vicinity and the site lies within Leith Citadel, a Cromwellian military fortress constructed in 1656. Wood's plan of 1777 shows structures located on the site and Bell's map of 1813 shows a number of these structures to have survived into the 19th century.</p> <p>The site appears to have been scarped in the 19th century, probably removing any upstanding remains relating to the Citadel. No evidence was uncovered for features related to the medieval chapel. No in situ evidence was uncovered for the survival of features or structures related to the Citadel, but redeposited pottery dating to the later 17th century pottery suggests that there is potential for truncated remains related to this monument to survive within the site. There is a moderate potential for sub-surface archaeological remains related to later post-medieval activity on the site to have survived.</p>
(May include information from other fields)	
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	TBA
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
	Reports to be deposited with NMRS and WoSAS
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Tiso Pension Trustees
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Headland Archaeology Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	mike.kimber@headlandarchaeology.com

APPENDIX 3: DIGITAL ARCHIVE METADATA

Digital Data Monitoring Record

Project: Data Structure Report of an Archaeological Evaluation at Tiso, 41 Commercial Street, Leith, Edinburgh

Project Code: TCSL08

Project Manager: Simon Stronach

Project Officer: Mike Kimber

Digital Data: Primary Archive

File name	Description	Folder	Linked Files	Software	Version	3 rd party data
none	-	-	-	-	-	-

Digital Data: Report Archive

File name	Description	Folder	Linked Files	Software	Version	3 rd party data
TCSL08-final-report-v01-jvw.pdf	Final report	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report		Adobe Acrobat	8	N
TCSL08-final-report-v01-jvw.indd	Final Report	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report		Adobe InDesign	CS3	N
TCSL08-report-draft-V02.doc	Final Draft Report	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report	-	MS Word	2003	N
TCSL08-Appendix_1.1-Trenches.xls	Trench Register	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report	-	MS Excel	2003	N
TCSL08-Appendix_1.2-contexts.xls	Context Register	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report	-	MS Excel	2003	N
TCSL08-Appendix_1.3-drawing_register.xls	Drawing Register	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report	-	MS Excel	2003	N
TCSL08-Appendix_1.4-photo_register.xls	Photo Register	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report	-	MS Excel	2003	N
TCSL08-Appendix_2-Finds_list.doc	Finds List	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report	-	MS Word	2003	N
TCSL08-Appendix_3-DES-entry.xls	DES Entry	TCSL08\TCSL08-Report	-	MS Excel	2003	N
TCSL08-Illus01_v01_ee.ai	Illus 1	TCSL08\TCSL08-Illustrations	SERVER1083.jpg	Adobe Illustrator	CS3	N
SERVER1083.jpg	Background Map	TCSL08\TCSL08-Illustrations	-	JPG	2000	N
TCSL08-Illus_2_cn.ai	Illus 2	TCSL08\TCSL08-Illustrations	-	Adobe Illustrator	CS3	N